

CINCINNATI WEEKLY HERALD, AND PHILANTHROPIST.

CINCINNATI, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1844

WHOLE NO 391

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WEEKLY HERALD
AND PHILANTHROPIST
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY BY
GAMALIEL BAILEY, JR.
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CINCINNATI.
C. CLARK, Printer.

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WILLIAM BIRNEY,
CONSULTING ATTORNEY,
AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, AND ONE
OF THE JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT OF
THE STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE IN THE
BUILDING OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, IN
THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

JOHN F. BAIR & CO.
GRASS SEEDS,
AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
GRASS SEEDS,
Corner of Locust and Sycamore Sts.,
Jan. 6.

R. G. CORWIN, Attorney at Law, Lehigh
County, Pa., Office at Lehigh, Pa.,
dec 20-44

F. D. PARFILL, Attorney and Counsellor at
Law, Sandusky City, Erie Co., Pa.,
dec 29-44

S. H. ELLIS, Plumbers, Pump and Hy-
draulic Makers, west side of Main street,
between Fifth and Sixth, Cincinnati;
(Opposite the National Bank) Hattery Kettles,
Boilers, Chemical Apparatus, &c. aug 27-44

HINKLEY & KIRMAN, Boot and Shoe
Manufacturers, Main street, between
5th & 6th, have on hand constantly a large as-
sortment of Boots and Shoes, of superior style
and workmanship, which they offer cheap for cash.
aug 29-44

DOCTORS H. & J. COX, respectfully
tender their services to the citizens of
Cincinnati. Office and residence on the west
side of Walnut between 12th and 13th streets.
Nov 11-44

BROWN'S TEMPERANCE HOTEL,
204 FIFTH AND COMMERCIAL STS., 204 CLAYTON
SQUARE, near the Railway Station, Liverpool
England. Private Sitting Rooms, Stabling and
Coach House. dec 4-44

Thursday, March 14, 1844.

Congress—The Rhode Island.
March 7th, a debate sprung up on the report
of a resolution from the Select Committee on
the Rhode Island memorial, to authorize said
Committee to report for persons and papers.

Care Johnson objected to the resolution as
did Messrs. Cassin and Cranston, who indulged
in remarks very complimentary to the "pa-
triotism" of that little State. Before the ques-
tion was settled, the morning hour expired.

The bill concerning the election of President
and Vice President came up for consideration,
and Mr. Cingman addressed the House, chiefly
in reply to Mr. Duncan, vindicating the Whig
party. The further consideration of the bill
was postponed till next day.

A message was received from the President
concerning the Colony at Liberia. An attempt,
we presume, will be made, to extend the juris-
diction of the Government over that Colony.

The bill making appropriations for West Point
was discussed at length. Several propositions
for amendment were rejected. Mr. Hile of
New Hampshire moved a substitute aimed at
the entire destruction of the Institution. His
motion was sustained by himself, Mr. Davis of
Indiana, and Mr. Dana, and opposed by Mr.
Brinkhoff.

Congress—The Senate—Oregon.
The Senate was occupied on the 7th chiefly
with the discussion of the Oregon question.
Mr. Miller addressed the Senate. He ob-
jected to the resolutions of Mr. Semple, because
it attempted to take an important question out
of the hands of the treaty-making power. He
thought, if let alone, it might be settled as
kindred questions had been settled, in an am-
icable way. War, and warlike language he de-
recated. The notice contained for, would not
terminate the question. He expatiated at large
on the impolicy of cherishing a colonizing hab-
it among the people, and seemed to think the
people of the West had better restrain their mi-
gratory propensities.

After he had closed, Mr. Buchanan moved
that the further consideration of the question be
postponed till the following Monday.

Naval Discipline.
The discipline on board the Princeton is
spoken of in terms of high admiration by the
New York American:

"Immediately after the accident occurred,
when of course great excitement and rushing
followed among the crew of visitors, I man-
aged to direct every officer and man by the
officer of the deck to go elsewhere; and just
when I saw that officer before the explosion
there I found him afterwards, giving his
directions with no other evidence of excite-
ment than is generally discovered in a sudden
squall."

A gentleman considerably excited at the
moment said to me, "I wonder if any one is
a moment startled me, but hearing, at the
next instant, the man at the lead calling out
in his usual tone the depth of the water, and
already a conviction at half-mast, and a
session of me that although a scene of de-
struction was presented, it was not a disaster
for a moment past, and perfect order and
discipline elsewhere about the ship; and we
proceeded safely, though with melancholy
feelings, to an anchorage off Alexandria."

Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad.
We understand that forty miles of the Mad
River and Lake Erie Railroad are now under
contract. The Sandusky Clarion gives the fol-
lowing summary of articles transported on this
road, during the year 1843:

Wheat, bushels.....	276,412
Corn.....	8,385
Merchandise, lbs.....	2,329,015
Flour, bbls.....	3,657
Flour, brls.....	1,621
Whiskey, brls.....	92
Fish.....	292
Salt.....	7,346
Seeds.....	2,014
Pork barrels.....	1,386
Pot and Pearl ash, casks.....	935
Plaster, lbs. in brls.....	80,348
Pork, lbs. in bulk.....	14,923
Live Hogs.....	168
Lumber, feet, q. m.....	132,552
Miscellaneous, lbs, estimated.....	421,600
Railroad timber.....	960,000
Passengers.....	4,460

Missouri.
The following is an abstract of a law passed
by the legislature of Missouri. To say nothing
of its inhumanity, and the great inconvenience
to which it must subject captains and owners of
steamboats, it is, like kindred laws in other
Slave States, a gross violation of the Consti-
tutional rights of the colored citizens of New
York, Massachusetts, and other free States.
But slaveholders are the only class of men in
this country, exempt from the duty of regard-
ing the Constitution!

"The law requires that the Harbor Master
shall report the Recorder, or some justice of the
Peace, the arrival of free negroes on board of
boats, and upon information being given to any
Justice, or the Recorder, of the arrival of such
boats with free negroes on board, such of-
ficer is required to issue his warrant and ar-
rest them, and bring them before him, and to
commit such free negroes or mulattos to the
County Jail, there to be confined until the boat
shall leave; and to require the master of
such steamboats, or of such boats, to pay in
a sum not exceeding \$500, to pay all charges
in the arrest and detention of the free
negroes brought by such boat into the State, and
to carry them away out of the State; and in
the failure or refusal of any master of a boat to
give such security for three days after his ar-
rival, the masters and owners of such steam-
boats, and severally be liable to a penalty of
\$1000 for each, and every such free negro, mulat-
to, or person of color."

**The Connection of Log Cabins and Pol-
itics.**
JOSEPH VANCE, in a letter to the Whig Cor-
respondent Committee in Washington, remarks:
—"Although you may think that hunting,
trapping, and log cabins have nothing to do with
politics, permit me to say that you are in great
error."

Everybody will agree with the General, that
"hunting" and "trapping," at least, have a very
intimate connection with politics. The meanest
office will kindle all the fire of your regular
political hunter, and as for trapping, the
inventors of hickory brooms and log cabins, un-
derstood that game amazingly.

The General further informs them, that the
"appearance of a log cabin with a con on upon it,
immediately throws the Locofocos into convul-
sive spasms." He seems to differ with Mr. Strr in
his estimate of the potency of "coons."

As Cocks and Coons have been adopted by two
of the national party-organizations, as appropriate
symbols of their principles and policy, we would
suggest the propriety of stuffing a brace of these
ideals of party-worship, and placing them in the
collection of valuables of the National Literary
Institute. They will serve to teach our children
something of the taste and good sense of their
fathers.

Sentiment in a Slave State.
Sometime since, while the rules were under
discussion, an article appeared in the National
Intelligencer from Samuel M. Semmes, a slave-
holder in Maryland, whose high respectability
was endorsed by that paper.

The following extract from the article contains
sentiments, which, we doubt not, more enter-
tain than express in slave States.

"Although a slaveholder myself to no in-
conceivable extent, and calling myself a Southern
man, and certainly possessing sympathies and
views in common with the South upon almost
all subjects, I have, nevertheless, always been in
favor of allowing the petitions of the abolitionists,
or any other class of free citizens of our Republic,
to be received by Congress, &c. If the institution
of slavery be an evil which can be eradicated by
the force of public opinion, I say let it be. And
far, therefore, as the mere reception of aboli-
tion petitions by Congress and the respectful dispo-
sition of them can work the downfall of slavery, why let it be
done. But, should Congress undertake to legislate
in relation to the rights of the slaveholder—should it
undertake to divest us of our property against our consent, or to introduce
any amendments into the Constitution taking
away the present political value of the slave in-
terest, then let the South put Congress at defiance,
and, if not content to apply the remedy of
"nullification," which leaves us in the Union at
the same time we avow ourselves from all obedi-
ence to the laws of the Union, let us do the
bold and manly thing at once, and secede di-
rectly from the Union—though, for my part, I
am free to declare that I would not give the Union
for all the slave interests upon earth."

Universal Insanity.
The editor of the Asylum Journal contends
that the world at large is no better than con-
valescent madmen, allowed to control them-
selves, [though they don't do it.] The chief
objection he has to turning the earth into a mad-
house, is, that you could not find enough sane
folk to take care of the cracked. He is
further convinced, that the practice of allow-
ing the plea of insanity in cases of crime, is
bringing an undesired odium upon the ac-
knowledgeed insane, so that they are compelled
to seclude themselves in mad-houses.

The Journal man is touched with the laugh-
ing mania.

Finances of Massachusetts.
The estimated receipts in Massachusetts for
the current year, amount to \$354,450
Cash on hand, Jan. 1, 1844, 9,748

Total, \$364,198
In the estimate of expenditures, the appropria-
tions for paupers constitute the heaviest item,
being \$63,135; a greater amount than that ap-
propriated to the payment of salaries, which was
60,580 dollars.

Rascality in New Orleans.
Poor New Orleans receives an overflow, like
the rush of the Mississippi, of the rascality
about the Union; and all the Union cheerfully
gives New Orleans the credit of producing
stead of being the victim of this condition of
things.—A. G. F.

**Rascality goes where it can find most patron-
age.**

Cuba.
It is painful to see the wrong-headedness
of American on the subject of Slavery,
when travelling abroad. They are blind as
bats. A correspondent of the Cleveland
Herald, writing from Havana, says, "Not-
withstanding the apparent misery of their
condition, the blacks here seem to be the
happiest part of the population. As for the
labor they have to perform, it is nothing in
comparison to what our day laborers at the
North have to perform, to gain the scantiest
living." He does not wish to be understood
as advocating slavery, but merely to point
out to the readers of his letters, that "slave-
ry as it exists at present is a greater curse
and burthen to the master than the slave."

A sagacious man, this! If he tells the
truth, the wonder is, that the slaveholders do
not try to run off from their slaves. Why do
they not rise in insurrection against their
"property?" Is it not wonderful? These
very happy slaves are continually making
attempts to recover their liberty by force;
thousands of them have already rushed up
on certain death, in pursuit of Liberty.

Another letter of this same philosopher,
contains a beautiful illustration of the happy
condition of these wretched creatures:

"Yet these are not all the difficulties we
have to encounter, for at every house in the
country are three or four dogs, many of them
blood-hounds, fierce and savage, ready to leap
a fellow to pieces, and the owners generally
are in no great hurry to call them off. But
yesterday I took a walk across the country
to a little fishing hamlet upon the sea shore
about three miles distant, and when return-
ing, was followed nearly a mile by two
fine blood-hounds as they importuned by Mr.
Van Buren to carry on his Florida war—
These dogs say nothing to a fellow, but follow
close at his heels and if he attempts to run
or manifests any signs of fear, step up to him
and lay hold of one of his walkers without
any ceremony."

We suppose these dogs are kept by the
slaves to catch their masters, if they should
venture to run off!

The South.
In the parish of West Feliciana, a few days
since, Samuel Wimbisk and John Baker,
the latter son-in-law of the former, and both
planters, quarrelled; the father-in-law was
shot in the head, by Baker, and expired in
a few minutes.

The N. O. Herald of March 1, says that
Wednesday evening previous, a man in an
affray, was stabbed by a Spaniard, and is not
expected to live.

The St. Louis Republican gives the par-
ticulars of a horrid murder committed by a
slave. He went to a shoemaker on the pre-
tence of buying shoes, and struck him with
an axe on the back of his neck, while in the
act of stooping. He then proceeded to where
the wife was, demanded powder, and, on her
attempting to run, despatched her too with
the axe. Such is the account given by the
Republican. The slave said that his object
in committing the murder was to get money
to carry him to Canada.

The people, as if determined to outdo the
miserable wretch in barbarity, assembled in
large numbers, and it was understood that
at 2 o'clock, in the day, the boy was to be
taken out and burned! The people that can
thus set law aside, to gratify an infernal
passion for revenge, are no better than the
victim of their rage.

Mr. Clay in South Carolina.
The Clay Committee of Correspondence of
Charleston, have issued an address to the
people of the State, in which they inveigh se-
verely against the "Northern man with his
Southern principles." They are unwilling
to trust him either on the subject of a tariff,
or their "peculiar domestic institutions." Can
South Carolina, they ask, "trust her do-
mestic institutions to those who traffic in, and
make capital of dangerous excitements, and do
not scruple to throw a fire-brand into the
sacred edifice of constitutional Government,
if by so doing, they can lure to their aid any
of those wild and reckless machinators of
evil, who now perplex our General Coun-
cil."

Again: "Let those who are opposed to ex-
cessive duties, remember that they have, in
the sincerity and moderation of our candi-
date a guaranty for the wise and equitable ad-
justment of this question, for outweighing
the simulated passion for free trade, of men
that have not ceased to praise the policy of
low duties, and to vote for the highest tar-
iff."

On both those points, they think they can
trust Mr. Clay, in preference to Mr. Van
Buren.

Hemp in Kentucky.
A Kentucky paper estimates the quantity of
hemp manufactured in that State at 20,000 tons;
as follows—

Made into bagging.....	14,500
Made into rope.....	4,500
Made into sail duck, twine, &c.....	1,000

Mexico.
Mexico continues to observe the utmost
punctuality in her engagements with this
country. The February instalment due on
the indemnity to the United States has been
paid.

All difficulties between England and that
country are now nearly settled.

Detroit Election.
The Democrats have carried their candi-
date for Mayor in Detroit, by a large major-
ity, and the Whigs have a majority in Coun-
cil.

The First Boat.
The Steamer General Scott arrived on the 6th
inst. at Cleveland—from Detroit—the first boat
of the season. The first arrival last year was
on April 19th, so that the season this year is a
month in advance.

Wilson Shannon.
Has been nominated as minister to Mexi-
co, and the nomination confirmed.

Kentucky.
The burdens of the people of Kentucky
have greatly increased since 1830. In that
year, the revenue of the State from ordinary
sources was only

From special sources.....	\$83,761.05
Total.....	\$145,491.49

In 1840 the revenue was as follows:
Ordinary.....\$303,789.82
Special.....1,264,264.88
Total.....\$1,568,054.70

An increase in the burdens of the people
in ten years, at the rate of 275 per cent. In
the same time the population had increased
only 13 per cent.

In 1834 the system of internal improve-
ments was commenced, which thus far has
been of little benefit to the State. The ap-
propriations to improvements on rivers are
complained of as yielding no benefit except
to a few counties, and a few capitalists. In
five years ending in 1840, the dividends
from turnpikes amounted to but \$31,000. In
1840, the sum of \$12,747, was all that was
derived by the State from this source.

The State debt of Kentucky is now over
six millions of dollars.

New York.
The whole number of vessels of our own
and other countries which arrived from
abroad in the port of New York, in 1843,
was 1,832, of which 1,362 were American.
Compared with the arrivals during the pre-
vious year, the amount was 130 vessels less.
British vessels fell off from 389 to 271; and
Prussian vessels increased from 2 to 18. The
number of American arrivals was less by 23.
This apparent diminution in the com-
merce of the country was attributed to the
operation of the Tariff.

This year the Tariff men are beginning
to chuckle. They say that there arrived at
New York, during the month of February,
123 vessels, from foreign ports; and they
furnish the following table.

Total.....	6,855
Total.....	18,901

The gross receipts of Revenue from Customs
at this port were In 1843.....\$548,056
In 1844.....\$1,876,615
In January.....492,216
February.....2,169,110

Total.....\$1,040,272
Or nearly quadruple in '44 the amount in '43.

This is trumpeted as proof positive of the
beneficial workings of the Tariff. Both par-
ties seem to lose sight altogether of the
laws of trade, and variations of the cur-
rency, and attribute the difference pre-
sented by a comparison of the two years to
legislative protection. Now every one
knows, that the fluctuations in the commerce
of the country, are immense and incessant,
under whatever system of imposts. For
example, the value of imports in 1836, was
\$175,000,000; in 1840, \$107,000; in 1842,
\$95,000,000; and this year, it will probably
reach \$140,000,000.

That legislative interference, however,
increases these fluctuations, there can be no
doubt.

The Convention at Pittsburgh.
The several Parties held their Conventions
at Pittsburgh, on the sixth, to nominate a
candidate to fill the vacancy in Congress, oc-
casioned by the resignation of Mr. Wilkins.

Mr. AVERY, the Abolitionist, received 29
votes in the Whig Convention, CORNELIUS
DARRAGH, 44. Of course he was selected as
the Whig candidate.

Dr. E. D. GAZZAM was nominated by the
Democrats.

NEVILLE B. CRAIG was chosen by the Lib-
erty Convention. The Pittsburgh Gazette
says it has not learned whether Mr. Craig
has accepted—but is kind enough to express
the hope that he will not. We presume the
Liberty men understand what they are a-
bout, and have nominated a man who will
not be frightened off the track by stale ap-
peals to hatred of "Locofocism."

Population of Cleveland.
The population of Cleveland for 1843, city
and township, is 9,501, being an increase
of 2,389, since 1840. At this rate, Cleve-
land ought to number some 17,000 souls in
1850. She cannot keep pace yet with Cin-
cinnati.

Pennsylvania.
Gen. Joseph Markle has been chosen Whig
candidate for Governor, in Pennsylvania. It
is supposed that Mr. Mecklenberg will be the
nominee of the Democratic Convention.

Murder of a Murderer.
The people of Herculaneum, instead of burn-
ing, hung, the slave who killed the poor shoemaker
in that place. Justice would have reached
him certainly under the law. As it is, a murder-
er has been murdered.

The Bloody Ground.
The South deserves to be called, the Bloody
Ground. Ryan, who was killed lately in the
Vicksburg duel, was the successor of Dr. Hogan,
the editor, who was killed by violence a few
weeks ago.

Pennsylvania.
The Democratic Convention have nominated
Henry A. Muhlenberg, as their candidate for
Governor. Martin Van Buren was nominated
for the Presidency, and Richard M. Johnson for
the Vice Presidency.

Western New York.
The following extract from a letter dated
Lockport, Feb. 21, 1844, is a sample of the
zeal and of Liberty men of Western New
York. The writer was a zealous and influential
member of the Democratic party, but his dem-
ocracy, led him to join the Liberty ranks.

"We are doing something here in the cause,
and have no doubt but that, after next fall, we
shall sweep the board, in all this section. In
many places we shall show a plurality this spring
and next fall. The leading democrats here
have given up all hope of Van Buren, which will
much aid us."

Friday, March 15, 1844.
John C. Calhoun, and the Press.
It is curious to notice with what satisfac-
tion the party press announces the appointment
of J. C. Calhoun to the responsible office of Sec-
retary of State. We are pleased with the ap-
pointment, says the Chronicle; and he will give
character to the administration. "What his op-
inions and views of policy are, is of no moment."
His appointment, says the Gazette, cannot fail
to give satisfaction to all parties. And they
all go, following in the wake of the National
Intelligencer. And yet, in past time, the Whig
press denounced this gentleman in terms of
unmitigated hostility. The Gazette, especially,
has been severe against him. Why this sudden
change? Is it that Mr. Calhoun has broken
with Mr. Van Buren? Is it that his present po-
sition may throw the State of South Carolina
into the Clay scale? Tyler is hostile to Van Bu-
ren—J. C. Calhoun becomes his ally. Both,
we doubt not, would prefer the success of Clay
to that of the New Yorker. Is this the ground
of the congratulations of the Whig press?

This appointment, the Gazette to the con-
trary notwithstanding, does not suit all parties.
Mr. Calhoun is not the man, to be intrusted
with the Oregon negotiation. He is opposed to
any decisive action on that question. He at-
taches small importance to the territory; and
rather than risk a collision, which might be dan-
gerous to slavery, he would, doubtless, abandon
a large portion of it.

We differ too with the Chronicle. The prin-
ciples and policy of an American Secretary of
State are of vast importance. No officer of the
Government has so much power to make or mar
our National honor; to benefit or injure the
nation, in its external relations. By negotia-
tion, he may enlarge the market for slave-lab-
orers, and narrow or close, that for the pro-
ducts of free labor. By diplomacy, he may
fasten an inextinguishable blot on our national
name, or involve us in controversies, from which we
cannot extricate ourselves, except by war.

The style in which the press speaks of the
appointment of this man, is an additional, and
a most conclusive evidence of its indifference to
the great question of human liberty, and its in-
sensitivity to the encroachments of the Slave-
power. It demonstrates, indeed, that the two
great parties have no conception of the real evils,
or real exigencies of the nation. At this time,
the only serious difficulties to be apprehended
with Great Britain, are such as are constantly
growing out of the question of slavery. The
territories of the two countries are determin-
ing. Their laws are antagonistic in one most
important respect; or rather their practices. Slavery
is repudiated by one; sustained in the other.

Were our own Constitution, properly inter-
preted, and strictly obeyed by all our public
functionaries, there could be no difficulty: for
the Constitution gives no countenance to the idea,
that man can be the property of man; nor does
it confer power upon any department of the
General Government, to act upon this idea, or
to interfere for the protection of what is called,
by a misnomer, "slave-property." But, the Con-
stitution is perverted, and the functions of the
Government are abused, by the Slave-Power, to
carry out its vicious principles and policy. The
great use of the Union, is, in the estimation of
the slaveholding aristocracy, to protect their so-
called "property." Necessarily then, our relations
with Great Britain, are constantly liable to dis-
turbance by unconstitutional claims on the part
of our Government, which is in fact, a mere
mouth-piece and instrument of slavery. Hence,
the negotiations for compensation for slaves,
wrecked on British islands, in the legalized pro-
secution of the American slave-trade. Hence,
the disgraceful demands for the Heroes of the Creole,
who, by their strong arm, and the help of God,
secured the freedom, which had been conferred
on them, by their transfer from the jurisdiction
of a slave State, to that of the United States,
whose constitution does not sanction slavery. Hence,
the pertinacity with which negotiations
are still continued, to coerce from Britain, some
kind of recognition, of the usurped right of prop-
erty in man, which will give security to the
party in man, and hence too, the diffi-
culty of the slave-trade, and the consequent
coasting which now threaten to terminate the 10th
culities which now threaten to terminate the 10th
culities which now threaten to terminate the 10th

Did the trustees of the Church give such orders
to these workmen?

Is it a fact that the charter of that church
allows it an income of \$3000, and that its ac-
tual income is \$20,000 per annum?

Is it not a fact, that the young men of that
Engine company are giving their services to
the city, year after year, with a constancy and
zeal, characteristic of all our firemen, and with-
out compensation?

Can the church, deriving as it does, a revenue
from the whole square, grudge to these self-
sacrificing young firemen, the few feet of ground
on which the engine house stands, and which
has thus been occupied, we understand, for 20
years?

The Texas Plot.
It is difficult to unravel the Texas plot. We
have messengers and express passing to and fro,
between the two countries. Now, there is a re-
port that negotiations for annexation are on foot.
Then, Texas is annexed. Now there are dark
intrigues between the British Government and
Texas: then the former disclaims all interference
with the domestic concerns of the latter. By one
arrival, we learn that the Texans are ready to
throw themselves into our arms, whether we will
or not: the next announces that they are out of hu-
mor; and ready to cut our acquaintance. Mean-
time, in Washington there is a death-like stillness;
and an act of Providence has removed from the
stage of action the two men in the Cabinet, who
were the leading actors in the project of annex-
ation, Messrs. Upshur, and Gilmer.

The latest arrivals from Texas bring strange
accounts.

Says the Houston Telegraph.
"We consider that we have positive evidence
that the Senate of the United States has taken
action upon this question; and more, that two-
thirds of the Senators, by a resolution, requested
President Tyler to form a treaty with the Gov-
ernment of Texas for the annexation of the lat-
ter country to the Union."

This we suppose, is exaggerated; but that
there is some ground for the report, we have no
doubt. The correspondent of the New York Sun
says—

"One fact is important—Upshur and Gilmer
were the only friends that the Texas cause had in
the Cabinet. They were both very anxious to
have Texas annexed to the United States; and
actual negotiations were on foot by them for that
purpose."

Meantime, a letter is published from Captain
B. G. Taylor, of the United States Revenue
Schooner, Vigilant, the use of which we can
hardly understand, except to throw dust in the
eyes of the people, and still further perplex the
plot. The New Orleans folk are making merry
over it.

Schooner Vigilant.
Feb. 20, 1844.

We arrived here yesterday, having on board
Mr. Newell, our consul for this place, who was
induced to return with me from information re-

Papist could subscribe their creed, without men-
tioning restoration or equivocation. The Scotties,
therefore, are not to be included among Protest-
ant denominations."

We do not rank among the Wesleyans, for we
never can belong to any body or sect that takes
the name of a man, for its distinctive title. But,
this whole paragraph is a miserable misrepresen-

